

German Night Wing Retreats 11 Miles on Eleventh Day of Great Battle; Invaders' Attacks Uniformly Repulsed

VILLA STARTS HIS SOLDIERS FOR CAPITAL

Issues Statement Saying
Revolt Is Against Car-
ranza Personally.

ARMY OF 50,000 AND FIELD GUNS ON MOVE

Train Service Stopped Be-
tween Juarez and
Mexico City.

ARMORED AUTOS AND AEROPLANES READY

Washington Officials Doubt
News—Still Determined to
Evacuate Vera Cruz.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]

El Paso, Tex., Sept. 23.—General Francisco Villa to-night denounced the central government, headed by Venustiano Carranza, and announced his independence in a statement.

This placed the State of Chihuahua in open revolt against the party in power at Mexico City, as well as Sonora, the next border state to the west, where Governor Maytorena previously had proclaimed his independence of the Constitutional party as represented by Carranza.

Villa's statement, in which he asserted that, besides Chihuahua and Sonora, Zacatecas and a part of Coahuila, Carranza's native state, had joined the uprising, was received here as follows:

"In view of the attitude of Venustiano Carranza, which has been the cause of great injury to our country, and since he could never govern a republic or make happy a country which aspires to a real democracy, a country which wants to have a government emanating from the people, subject to an interpretation of the national feelings, we have been obliged to renounce him as commander in chief of the Constitutional army in charge of the executive power, and we have declared hostilities, being disposed to fight until the last until he is forced to abandon his power and place the same in the hands of the real representatives of the people, who are disposed to remedy all evils of the republic and to direct it through the proper road of progress and well-being.

"We are not in favor of personalism, but we are defenders of principles and consequently we will not fight against any other of the chiefs who have contributed to the downfall of the usurper Huerta, our difficulties being against the person of Venustiano Carranza. The states of Sonora, Zacatecas and a part of Coahuila have seconded up to the present our attitude, and shortly we will be joined by adherents from other localities. General Obregon will leave to-night for El Paso, Tex.

"FRANCISCO VILLA."

As a preliminary move Villa has seized all the coal stored and in transit between Juarez and Torreon, and will use it for his troop trains.

All available troops under Villa's command were rushed to-night to meet what was reported as a strong force of Carranza troops moving north from Zacatecas. Even the two brigades which were sent on an overland march into Sonora to assist the Vaytorens revolt were recalled hurriedly. They passed through Juarez to-night on the way back to Chihuahua City, Villa's capital.

Hostilities will start in Sonora, where General Benjamin Hill is in command of 4,600 Carranza soldiers and is holding Cananea. An order issued to-day by Governor Maytorena, who is acting under orders from Villa, bars all Carranza money from circulation in Sonora, and no Carranza money is permitted by Villa to circulate in the interior of Chihuahua. Half a million pesos of Villa money was sent to Sonora to-day to take the place of the Carranza money.

Villa to-day continued the movement of troops to Sonora, and those which had been temporarily halted resumed the journey overland. Seven thousand modern rifles, five machine guns and eight carloads of ammunition were sent from El Paso to Nogales, Ariz., to-day. They will be transferred to Nogales, Sonora, and will be held by Maytorena until the arrival of Villa's army.

Twenty thousand men will be sent

363,000 MORE WOMEN THAN MEN IN PARIS

Paris, Sept. 23.—The war census of Paris is complete. The population is now 1,667,044, a decline of 1,026,307 from normal figures. There are in Paris now 949,087 women, 585,486 men and 272,471 children, of whom 30,956 are under fifteen months old.

RUSSIANS FALL BACK IN PRUSSIA

London, Sept. 23.—A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd says: "In Eastern Prussia the Russian troops are falling back in perfect order, taking with them stores and wounded. What they are unable to take they are burning."

GERMAN DIPLOMAT'S SON AMONG WOUNDED

Mont de Marsan, Sept. 23.—Among the German wounded who have arrived here are Lieutenant George von Bieberstein, nephew of the late Baron Marischall von Bieberstein, once German Ambassador to Great Britain, and Lieutenant von Jagow, a son of the German Foreign Minister, Gottlieb von Jagow.

SERVIANS VICTORS IN NINE-DAY BATTLE

Austrians in Retreat Along
Front from Liubovia
to Losnitz.

Nish, Sept. 23.—The following official statement has been issued: "After a nine-days' struggle the Austrians, whose wings both have been beaten completely, are in full retreat along the whole front from Liubovia to Losnitz. The Serbians are pursuing them vigorously. Serbian columns from Visegrad and Baina Basha continue their progress into the interior of Bosnia."

Bordeaux, Sept. 23.—The Minister of Marine announced to-day that a French fleet had landed heavy guns and a detachment of gunners at Antivari, Montenegro. The guns will be placed on Mount Lovchen, whence they will open a bombardment of the forts and harbor of Cattaro, in Dalmatia.

BRITAIN TO END MORATORIUM NOV. 4

Suspension Already Off the Re-
tail Trades, Rent Payments
and Exchange Bills.

London, Sept. 23.—It has been decided that there shall be no further suspension of the moratorium, so far as it applies to debts due by retail traders in respect of their business, for rent, or relating to bills of exchange other than checks or bills on demand.

As regards other debts to which the general moratorium applies, there will be an extension for one month from October 4, subject to the condition that the interest due under past proclamations is paid.

On November 4 the moratorium will come to an end as regards all debts.

GEN. BOTHA WILL LEAD S. AFRICANS

Pretoria, via London, Sept. 23.—The decision of General Botha, Premier of the Union of South Africa, to take the field personally in command against the forces of Germany has aroused much enthusiasm here.

The government, in its announcement, says it is aware that many citizens are anxious to serve with the British forces on the Continent, but the imperial government considers that the military requirements of the South African military requirements.

TRAWLER BLOWN IN TWO BY MINE

London, Sept. 23.—The Grimby trawler was sunk by a mine in the North Sea yesterday. Only three members of her crew were saved. The trawler was blown in two and went down instantly.

VON MOLTKE'S SON KILLED IN BATTLE

Paris, Sept. 24.—A son of Field Marshal Count von Moltke has been killed in the fighting at Esternay.

Imported Bock Panetela. More satisfactory than ever. Sweet and mild.—Adv.

GERMAN STALK OF JAPAN WAR STIRS WILSON

Baron von Schoen, Just
from Tokio, Gives Hob-
sonian Warning.

PREDICTS CONFLICT WITH MIKADO SOON

Bryan Instructed to Inves-
tigate Diplomat's Al-
leged Interview.

THE STORY DENIED BY VON BERNSTORFF

Secretary of State, After Con-
ference with President, Re-
fuses to Discuss Case.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Sept. 23.—An interview given out here by Baron Wilhelm Freiherr von Schoen, the newly appointed secretary of the German Embassy, to the effect that there is a strong anti-American feeling in Japan and that the Japanese believe that war with the United States is "unavoidable," has aroused the ire of President Wilson, who directed Secretary Bryan this afternoon to make inquiries of the German Ambassador as to the authenticity of the utterances.

Baron von Schoen, who was attached to the German Embassy in Tokio for many years, but to whom passports were handed several weeks ago, admitted to a group of newspaper men this afternoon that he had been correctly quoted in "The Washington Post," which printed the statements which are objectionable to the President.

"I have nothing official yet and cannot discuss the subject," said Secretary Bryan, after he had talked with the President and was told that Baron von Schoen had admitted the accuracy of the statements attributed to him.

In view of the facts, President Wilson has made what he believes to be an effective appeal to "my fellow countrymen" to observe strict neutrality, and has issued orders against government officials discussing the war situation. He is greatly irritated that foreigners should seek to incite sentiment against any of the belligerents. For that reason it is expected that he will take steps to hush Baron von Schoen, as he did in the case of A. Rustem Fey, the Turkish Ambassador, who talked rather freely recently.

The Objectionable Remarks.

The utterances of Baron von Schoen to which President Wilson objected were as follows:

"You may safely say that the mass of the Japanese people believe that war with the United States is inevitable. Throughout Japan there is an intense hatred of the American people."

"I have just come from Japan, having been transferred to Washington. An astonishing thing about the war is the complete apathy of the Japanese people toward it. The people have no interest in it at all. In England, Russia and France there was really an anti-German feeling, and patriotic demonstrations for their countries were held, but nothing of the kind took place in Japan. A stranger in that country would not know from appearances that Japan was at war."

"Before war was declared there were preparations for it, and the people said 'yes, it is for Russia or America.' When the Mexican government sent Señor Francisco de la Barra on a special mission to Tokio there were great demonstrations, although there was no feeling of admiration by the people for the Mexicans, despite the alleged race kinship. It was the trouble between Mexico and the United States that gave the people an opportunity on the occasion of De la Barra's visit, to vent their feelings in great anti-American demonstrations."

"I remember just after going to Japan in 1913, during the negotiations between Washington and Tokio over the California Alien Land Act, an incident impressed me. I lived rather close to the United States Embassy, and one morning as I went by it I saw that some Japanese people had written on the walls big sentences in English insulting the United States government."

"There was a strong pro-Mexican feeling in Japan when the United States had difficulty with that republic on account of the Japanese antagonism to the United States. Should both Japan and England be victorious in this war—which, of course, I do not believe is

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FIGHT IN BALTIC WON BY RUSSIAN CRUISER

London, Sept. 23.—According to a message from Paris to the Central News the Russian armored Bayan has sunk a German cruiser and two torpedo boats in the Baltic.

REFUSED TO YIELD AND DIED FIGHTING

Angoulême, France, Sept. 23.—The family of Major C. Dupont, of the artillery, has received news of his heroic death in a recent action. With a regiment of 700 men he received orders to take a position in a meadow near a town. There was a dense fog at the time, through which ominous rumbling were heard, but Major Dupont's instructions were urgent.

All his men stood at their posts waiting. Suddenly the fog lifted and revealed a company of German quick firers within 1,500 yards of the French position. In a few seconds all except two officers and thirty men had fallen before the storm was upon them.

Major Dupont was among those unscathed. The German captain ap-
proached him and asked for his sur-
render. Major Dupont declined to give
it and sprang to a gun beside which
his gunners lay dead and trained it
upon the enemy. But before he could
fire a bullet stretched him across the
gun, mortally wounded.

SPAIN MAY AID U. S. IN PEACE MOVE

Ambassador Willard Has
Conference with King
Alfonso.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Madrid, Sept. 23.—American Ambassador Willard had a long conference with King Alfonso at the Royal Palace yesterday afternoon. The ambassador, when asked to-day about the conference, was cautious and would not admit or deny that important official business kept him and the King busy for more than an hour, during which he was in favor of Germany, while another reserve was maintained at the Department of State. Trustworthy sources, however, intimated that the conference was held with the view of an exchange of views in regard to the co-operation of the American and Spanish governments when the time is ready for a firm peace move.

This opinion gained ground to-day, when Premier Dato gave out a statement to the newspapers complaining of the partisanship shown by the newspapers in publishing and commenting on the war news. One group of papers is in favor of Germany, while another and larger group openly favors the Allies, and the attitude of both groups is extremely bitter.

Premier Dato gave out a statement following the line of a recent declaration made by President Wilson, urging the papers to maintain an unbiased attitude, as their prejudiced attitude "will do more harm to Spain than when the opportunity arrives for a peace move."

The Spanish and Portuguese papers comment on the presence of the Portuguese pretender, Don Miguel Braganza, in the Austrian army, although a treaty, still in force, binds Portugal to aid Great Britain in case of war. The papers hint at a promise made by the Kaiser to help the Braganzas to recover the throne of Portugal in case of victory.

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ZEPPELIN HOME SHEDS BOMBARDED BY AIRMEN

London, Sept. 24.—Two squadrons of British naval airmen made a daring raid yesterday from Belgium against the German Zeppelin airship bases at Dusseldorf and Cologne. The attack upon Dusseldorf was officially reported as having been successful. Lieutenant C. H. Collet dropped three bombs there on a Zeppelin shed, sweeping down to within 400 feet of his target.

The attack on Cologne apparently failed of its object, as the official announcement fails to mention it. An Antwerp paper, however, says that four bombs fell on the Zeppelin camp at Bickendorf and set fire to the hangars.

The squadrons making the raid into Germany are believed to have consisted of five aeroplanes, with a navigator and an assistant in every machine. The novel expedition started from an unmentioned base. The weather was misty, which assisted in the secrecy of its approach to the intended scenes of operation.

It is thought in some circles that the weather conditions may have caused a hitch in the schedule of the aeroplanes, and that it is possible that the two bombs which were dropped on the Dutch town of Maastricht, near the German border, Tuesday from a mysterious aircraft may have come from one of the British fliers. Fortunately there were no fatalities from the explosions in Maastricht.

The Admiralty report on the subject is as follows: "Yesterday the British aeroplanes of the naval wing delivered an attack on the Zeppelin shed at Dusseldorf. The conditions were rendered very difficult by the misty weather, but Flight Lieutenant C. H. Collet dropped three bombs on the Zeppelin shed, approaching within 400 feet. The extent of the damage done is not known."

"Flight Lieutenant Collet's machine was struck by one projectile, but all the machines returned safely to their points of departure."

"The importance of this incident lies in the fact that it shows that in the event of further bombs being dropped into Antwerp or other Belgian towns, measures of reprisal can certainly be adopted if desired to almost any extent."

Antwerp, Sept. 23.—A successful raid by a squadron of five English aviators on the German aviation camp at Bickendorf, near Cologne, is reported by the "Handelsblad." Bickendorf is the centre for the Zeppelin air craft, and, according to the story, the British airmen, from a height of 1,500 feet, dropped bombs that set fire to the hangars. Four of the aviators returned to the point of their departure, while the fifth was obliged to descend owing to engine trouble. He succeeded, however, in landing in Belgium.

RAID WORK OF ONLY ONE SUBMARINE

Berlin Says U-9 Alone
Sank Three British Cruis-
ers in North Sea.

REPORTED TO HAVE ESCAPED UNHURT

More Survivors Are Land-
ed—Number of Dead
Now Put at 1,133.

HOLLAND PLANS TO INTERNE RESCUED

Those Taken There May Not Be
Permitted to Leave Until
End of the War.

Amsterdam (via London), Sept. 23.—

Unofficial reports received here from Berlin say that a single submarine, the U-9, carried out the raid against the British fleet in the North Sea, in which the cruisers Hogue, Aboukir and Cressy were sunk.

This account says the torpedo attack was made Tuesday morning at 6 o'clock, in clear weather. The first attack was directed against the Aboukir, which sank in five minutes. The two other British cruisers then began the work of rescuing their comrades. In another three minutes the Hogue sank, while the foundering of the Cressy occurred about 8 o'clock.

Submarine U-9, the report adds, evaded pursuit, and the hope was expressed in Berlin that she had reached a place of safety.

The report that five submarines took part in the attack, of which two were sunk, the statement says, is false. It reiterates that the attack was made by the U-9 alone, and that the names of the vessel's crew of twenty men will be published.

U-9 a 300-Ton Boat.

The German submarine U-9 was built in 1910 at Danzig. She is of 300 tons and her armament consists of three 18-inch torpedo tubes and two one-pounder guns. Her speed submerged is eight knots, while on the surface she travels at the rate of thirteen knots an hour.

Lowestoft, England, Sept. 23.—So far as can be ascertained 1,007 officers and men were saved out of a total of 2,200 who were on board the three British cruisers when they were sunk by the Germans in the North Sea yesterday.

The number of dead, therefore, appears to be 1,133.

The survivors are accounted for as follows:

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KAISER PRAYS FOR VICTORY OVER ALL

Berlin, Sept. 23.—Emperor William on the birthday of the Duke of Cumberland wired from his headquarters in the field under date of September 21 as follows:

"Though these are heavy days of trial, I remember your birthday with sincerest wishes for yourself and yours. I pray God, who in His mercy has already done so much, to stay with our brave troops and give a final victory over all our enemies. You can be proud of your son, who has already earned an Iron Cross. Best wishes. WILHELM."

PRIEST INTERPRETS FOR DYING GERMAN

Bordeaux, Sept. 23.—A young German soldier lay dying of his wounds this morning in a Bordeaux hospital. He asked for spiritual consolation and a French Protestant chaplain came to his side. The chaplain, however, spoke no German. Hearing of the difficulty, a Catholic priest volunteered to interpret. The Protestant minister pronounced the words of consolation and peace in French, and the priest translated them into German to the dying man, who breathed his last peacefully.

GERMANS RE-TAKE TOWN NEAR NANCY

Washington, Sept. 23.—The German left wing in Lorraine has crossed the French border and "reoccupied" Domere, south of Blamont and Nomeny and Dillme, north of Nancy, according to dispatches received to-day at the French Embassy.

Further advances to the embassy describing the fighting on the right bank of the Oise say the Germans were forced back. They also say the Germans directed a movement toward Saussant, Limay and the French right.

BRITISH DISASTER CHEERS GERMANS

News Expected to Remove
Dissatisfaction Over
Naval Policy.

Berlin, Sept. 23 (By wireless via Sayville, Long Island).—Reports received by the German Admiralty show that the destruction yesterday of three British cruisers in the North Sea was accomplished single handed by the German submarine U-9.

The news was received with particular pleasure as it served to reconcile the German sailors with the policy imposed upon them of higher strategy under which the officers and men of the fleet are chafing despite all admonitions of patience from the newspapers and public opinion.

Berlin, Sept. 23 (By wireless via Sayville, Long Island).—No news concerning the fighting in France was given out to-day except the statement issued by the German headquarters staff, which said that the Cathedral of Rheims, yesterday, was respected until the French established an observation post on the spire to direct the French artillery fire.

The Germans used shrapnel instead of shells to drive the observers from the spire and the fire was stopped immediately after this was accomplished. The official report of the German Artillery Commission for Belgium states that all the art works and monumental buildings in Louvain and Liege were saved. The only exceptions were the contents of the library building at Louvain.

Berlin, Sept. 23 (By Wireless via Sayville, Long Island).—Michael Schaub, a prominent Bavarian Socialist serving in the Landwehr, has been decorated with the Order of the Iron Cross for bravery on the field.

The German press to-day emphasizes the loyal American attitude in refusing a loan for France. At the same time they say that Germany has no necessity for obtaining loans abroad.

Berlin, Sept. 23 (By way of London).—The headquarters staff, in further explanation of the bombardment of the Cathedral of Rheims, to-day says: "Since September 20, when a white flag was hoisted in the steeple, the cathedral has been respected by our artillery. We soon discovered that the French had used the steeple as a point for observation, which sufficiently explained the good shooting of the French artillery."

"It became necessary to remove the observation post, which removal was effected by shrapnel from the field guns. The fire of the heavy artillery was not allowed, and the bombardment ceased after the observation post was removed."

"We could see the steeples still standing. The exterior of the cathedral is still undamaged, but the roof has been destroyed by fire. Our troops did no more damage than was absolutely necessary. The French alone are to blame for misusing the white flag."

Washington, Sept. 23.—The German Embassy received to-day the following wireless dispatch from Berlin: "The French offensive spirit is weakening. The French losses are enormous. Their centre is retreating. Verdun is being successfully bombarded, the effect of German mortars being again tremendous."

ALLIED LEFT PUSHES FORWARD 11 MILES ON RIGHT BANK OF OISE

Advance in Region of Lassigny Made in
Face of Desperate Resistance
from Retiring Enemy.

GERMAN ATTACK IN WOEVRE DISTRICT

Paris Reports These Assaults Repulsed—Situation Along Greater Part of Long
Battle Line Unchanged.

Paris, Sept. 23.—The left of the allied armies, after severe fighting, has made a further advance on the right bank of the River Oise. This is the salient feature of to-day's official reports, the greater part of these being devoted to an explanation of the failure of the Allies to cut short the field siege of so many days and thrust the Germans from French territory.

It is frankly admitted that the situation in other parts of the field remains practically the same.

(The battle of Aisne, according to the statement of the British commander-in-chief, Field Marshal Sir John French, began on the evening of September 12.)

Unofficial reports say that the advance made by the Allies' left in the region of Lassigny was one of more than eleven miles.

To-night's official statement, after announcing that there has been no change in the situation on the battle front since the issuance of the previous communication, makes these comments on the conflict:

"The battle which is in progress along the Aisne has extended over eight days, but it should cause no surprise if one recalls the Russo-Japanese War.

"The battle of the Marne was an action undertaken in the open field, which began with a general resumption of the offensive by the French army against the enemy, who did not expect it and had not had time seriously to organize defensive positions.

GERMAN POSITIONS STRONG.

"The same cannot be said of the battle of the Aisne, where the adversary, who was retreating, stopped and took positions which, by the nature of the ground, are very substantial in themselves in many places and which he has been able gradually to improve as to organization.

"This battle of the Aisne therefore presents on a large part of its front the character of war by assault similar to the operations in Manchuria.

"It might be added that the exceptional power of the artillery facing each other—the heavy German artillery against the French 7.5-centimetre cannons—gives a particular value to the temporary fortifications which the two adversaries have drawn up.

"The task is therefore to take whole rows of intrenchments, each one protected by very close defences, particularly rows of barbed wire, with mitrailleuses in concealed positions.

"In these circumstances progress of necessity must be slow. It often happens that the progress of the attacks amounts only to from five hundred metres to one kilometre a day."

ADVANCE AROUND LASSIGNY.

The afternoon official communication, to which the later one referred, follows:

"First—On our left wing, on the right bank of the River Oise, we have advanced in the region of Lassigny, where there have been violent encounters with the enemy. On the left bank of the Oise and to the north of the River Aisne the situation is unchanged.

"Second—On the centre, between Rheims and the River Meuse, there has been no change of importance. In the Woevre district, to the northeast of Verdun, and in the direction of Mouilly and Dompiere, the enemy undertook violent attacks, which were, however, repulsed. In the southern part of the Woevre district the enemy holds a line from Richecourt to Seicheprey to Lironville, from which he has not issued.

"Third—On our right wing, in Lorraine and the Vosges, the Germans have evacuated Nomeny and Arracourt, and have shown little activity in the country around Domèvre."

It is evident that General Joffre, commander in chief of the French army, is devoting much attention to the western wing on the battle line, where fighting has been incessant night and day. They have been forced to seek a further defensive position on the plateaus and in the rough country, which, however, offer excellent opportunities for intrenchment.

SOISSONS HEAVILY BOMBARDED.

The headquarters staff has been enabled to make a long movement forward toward the north. The town of Soissons has been subjected to a furious German bombardment for nine days.